

EAR.  
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Joseph Kimball.

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SEPH KIMBALL.

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(Signed)  
K BAUMLIN, M.D.  
recommendation, I  
Pills inclosed in a  
on a yellow label,  
BAUMLIN, M.D.  
1827,

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EMPERANCE.

ARD have succeed-  
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Your friend,  
SHUA B. FLINT.

—Most dangerous chances;  
Of moving accidents by flood and field;  
Of hair-breadth 'scapes in the imminent dead-  
ly breach;

Of being taken by the insolent foe;

The Capt had been engaged in the  
vortex of the revolution; a war that  
presents to the ardent mind of youth,  
more instances of high souled patri-  
otism and chivalric temerity than whole  
centuries of ambitious warfare can boast.  
He had, therefore, accumulated an in-  
exhaustible store of interest; and flat-  
tered by my eager attention, he would  
willingly gratify me with accounts of  
the fearful onset, the artful ambuscade,  
the secret and dangerous expedition, and  
all the variety of perilous adventure  
with the excited spirit of the times en-  
gaged. While I, with a glowing  
breast, would now charge with him in  
his battles, and exult with him in his  
triumphs, and anon participate in his in-  
dignation against the craven flight of the  
militia, or perchance drop a tear with  
him over the fate of some fine fellow,  
who had fought and fallen at his side;  
for the old man, beneath his rugged ex-  
terior, possessed a feeling heart, and  
would often felicitate himself on a clear  
conscience and a hand untaught "wi'  
plunder."

The period had arrived which was to  
transfer me from the humble village  
school to a more elevated seminary; from  
which I was to enter a military  
academy. Engaged in the anticipations  
of variety, ever agreeable to youth, and  
the bustle of preparation, I had for some  
days omitted to render my accustomed  
visit to the Capt. On the morning of  
our departure, however, I escaped from

until all arrearages  
on of the publisher,  
seems it expedient to  
he shall always en-  
correct, he will not  
for any error in any  
his amount charge

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until all arrearages  
on of the publisher,  
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correct, he will not  
for any error in any  
his amount charge

# OXFORD OBSERVER

Vol. IV.

NORWAY, (Maine,) THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1828.

No. 184.

## MISCELLANY.

### THE PENSIONER'S DEATH.

"The broken soldier kindly bid to stay,  
Sat by the fire, and talk'd the night away;  
Wept o'er his wounds and tales of sorrow  
done;  
Shoulder'd his crutch, and show'd how fields  
were won." — Goldsmith.

There are but few men who can call  
to mind the scenes of their youth, without  
experiencing that thrill of pleasing  
regret which ever accompanies the re-  
collections of "departed joys." Youth  
might truly be called the rose-bud of  
life; we regard it in fruition without  
considering the misfortunes which may  
blight it, and in reviewing its felicity  
through the assuaging vista of years, we  
survey it cleared of all its little aspi-  
rations, and forget the intermediate misery,  
in the pleasing pensive retrospection.  
Unlike the pleasures of a maturer age,  
its joys do not vanish with it, but like  
the stream of golden light abandoned  
by its parent sun, still clings fondly to  
the woods and waters, and reluctantly  
resigns its cheering empire to the gloom  
of evening. The pleasures of youth  
throw a gleam of comfort over succeeding  
sorrow; the blossoms even when  
withered, continue to emit its fragrance,  
and the autumn of life is illumined by  
the recollection of former felicity.

I never go into the neighborhood of  
my old friend's cottage, without stop-  
ping a few moments to indulge these  
emotions. If "an honest man's the noblest  
work of God," never breathed a  
man more deserving a mausoleum than  
Captain Butler: for he was among the  
first, in the poet's order of nobility; a  
truer heart never throbbed than that  
which animated his honest bosom.

Sergt. Butler, of the continental line, (Capt. by courtesy,) weathered the  
whole of the ardent and irregular war  
of the revolution, besides having served  
several campaigns prior to that, against  
the French and Indians. So long con-  
versant with iron war, the military life  
had become incorporate with his habits,  
and twenty years of peaceful retirement  
upon a comfortable pension, (the requi-  
site of his country, for a leg martyred in its  
cause,) could not efface the warrior from  
his character.

A soldier from motives of the purest  
patriotism, he had acquired in his course  
of contention, an invincible belief that  
the British were impious tyrants, and  
never could consider them friends, when,  
as he expressed it, "they only gave  
over when they found the lashes they  
had twisted for us stinging their own  
backs." Influenced by these repugnant  
prejudices, the errors of a warm heart,  
he would recount their deeds of cruelty  
and oppression, and triumph in their  
defeat; interspersing his enthusiastic  
details with directions never to witness  
my country disgraced by slavery, but,  
when my arm was nerved by maturity,  
to resent and resist, as he had done, any  
encroachment on a freeman's rights.

"Narrative old age" seldom finds a  
less auditor in youth, and when loosed  
from the confinement of school, gladly  
would I scamper over the fields, to  
catch with greedy ears the loquacious  
veteran's vivid description,

—Most dangerous chances;  
Of moving accidents by flood and field;  
Of hair-breadth 'scapes in the imminent dead-  
ly breach;

Of being taken by the insolent foe;

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transfer me from the humble village  
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which I was to enter a military  
academy. Engaged in the anticipations  
of variety, ever agreeable to youth, and  
the bustle of preparation, I had for some  
days omitted to render my accustomed  
visit to the Capt. On the morning of  
our departure, however, I escaped from

the breakfast table, and bounded over  
the fields to bid my kind old friend good  
bye.

"Ah! Jack, you light hearted little  
rogue," said the veteran gently squeez-  
ing my hand, till I writhed under the  
pain; "you'll soon forget your old half  
wooden Captain, but never forget your  
going to be a soldier: they say you  
gentlemen of the University are a set of  
arrogant knaves; never let them lord  
it over you, my lad. But see, they are  
coming for you, good bye! mayhap  
you'll never see me again; my cam-  
paign in this world is most through, and  
these white locks tell me, I must soon  
go into winter quarters. But what of  
that, my boy; I've done my duty; and I  
who've so often faced death in the field,  
ain't afraid to meet him here. Good bye,  
Jack, remember you'll be an American  
soldier, and never disgrace your calling."

I did not go to my native country  
until I had obtained my lieutenancy.  
Although several years had flitted over  
since I had left my home, yet neither  
the bustle of the city, the acquisitions  
of new associates, nor the adoption of  
new habits, could obscure the remem-  
brance, or weaken the affection I still  
felt for the friends and feelings of my  
childhood. I could not view the memo-  
rials of its innocent hilarity with the  
unfeeling gaze of apathy, and would not  
sneer at its interesting trifles, and heart-  
born affections, because untaught with  
schemes of high souled villainy. Alas!  
that we should so contemn childhood's  
unaffected, innocent simplicity, and labor  
to substitute manhood's crafty self-  
ishness for its confiding generosity.

I embraced the earliest opportunity  
of my return afforded, to see my old friend  
Capt. Butler. It was at the close of a  
fine autumn day, that I essayed to trace  
my now almost imperceptible path, over-  
grown and concealed by the high grass,  
which had sprung up luxuriantly, in the  
absence of the light merry foot that was  
wont to repress it. But I had no difficulty  
in recognizing a road, with which  
my heart owned an acquaintance, and I  
could not greet an old friend, each  
object that presented itself to my eye,  
accompanied by the recollection of our  
former familiarity.

The cottage stood on a kind of pen-  
insula, formed by a wild rivulet that  
murmured around the garden, and flow-  
ing a short distance, was lost in the  
tranquil Susquehanna, whose wide un-  
ruffled expanse was seen stretching be-  
hind the house, and glowing with the  
mellow radiance of the departing sun.  
It was here, seated on the beach beneath  
an ancient elm, "that wreathed its old  
fantastic roots on high," the Capt, would  
sketch plans of those appalling encoun-  
ters in which he had so frequently par-  
ticipated. I turned my eyes to the front  
of the house, the Capt. was reclining  
on the rude bench; under the canopy  
of trees that surrounded and almost con-  
cealed the dwelling, supported by his  
daughter, now an aged widow, who with  
her offspring had sought beneath her fa-  
ther's roof a refuge from the sneering  
charity of a world of strangers; at his  
foot sat his grandson, a rosy urchin, who  
repeated after him the following frag-  
ment of a revolutionary song:

"The lords of haughty Albion  
May send their hordes for aye;  
The venal Hess may bargain on,  
And his savage slaves obey;  
Yet our father's sons will never swerve,  
Nor brook a tyrant's sway;  
While freedom's cause our sinews nerve,  
Or there's one to shout Huzzah!  
While there's left a hand to grasp the sword,  
Or a voice to shout Huzzah!

While we may breathe the fresh free air,  
While our thoughts may wander free,  
While our souls disdain the chain to wear,  
Shall our bodies bow to thee?

No, while our native sky hangs bright,  
While the sun shoots down a ray;  
While on our father's graves we fight,  
We'll battle and Huzzah!  
We'll make the tigers bleed their grave;  
Their knell, our loud Huzzah!"

"Well sung, my boy," said the Capt.  
"but you should hear Mad Antony make  
the camp ring with it. Those were the  
days! people now-a-days have'n't the  
spirit of seventy-six; they don't know  
what it is to have your heart throb,  
when your country's vilified and abus-  
ed, or shoulder a musket for her when  
she's threatened."

As I approached, seeing my uniform,  
he stood erect and made the military  
obeisance, and with the assistance of his  
daughter drew near, inviting me to walk  
in, and partake of some refreshment, as  
I was marching on foot, and must be fatigued;  
adding, "its many a long day  
since I've seen a soldier, and it does my  
heart as much good as if I'd met with a  
brother; pray walk in sir. But that  
eye reminds me—are you not? (gazing  
steadfastly at me)—but it cannot be;  
Jack was but a child—"Yes," said  
I, parting my hair from my forehead,  
and discoloring, as if casually, a scar,

which in his zealous efforts to teach me  
the manual exercise, he had conferred  
upon me, by letting the heavy musket  
fall against me—"but, perhaps, many  
years have passed since you parted from  
him." "It—it by Jupiter! it is Jack!"

exclaimed the Capt. throwing himself  
on my neck, and alternately laughing  
and sobbing, in almost delirium of de-  
light. It was sometime before the warm-  
hearted old man was again composed and  
seated. "I knew, you young dog of  
was, you'd make a fine soldier, just  
about the size of Antony, and—but stay,  
lets see you handle the musket," said he,  
in his childish eagerness, attempting to  
go for it himself; but he was to inform;  
and remembering its position, I soon pro-  
cured it, and to gratify him went thro',  
the exercise.

While I was undergoing this trial of  
skill, the Capt. gazed at me with delight  
depicted in every feature of his time-  
worn countenance; exclaiming, when I  
had finished, "Glorious! if Gen. Wayne  
was alive, poor fellow, he'd have you  
promoted; for Mad Antony loved the man  
who knew his duty, and would always  
pick such men for his falcons, as he  
called his scouring parties. One day  
he called me into his tent, 'here my  
brave Sergt.' says he, 'how would you  
like to undertake an expedition that  
must be secret, and will probably be dan-  
gerous?' 'D'y'e see your honor, says  
I, I don't care to go scummagin to show  
myself, but if its for the good of my  
country, or to protect the innocent and  
helpless, I don't care that, (snapping his  
fingers,) for the danger?' 'Spoken like  
an American,' said the Gen.; 'well,  
my son of valor, choose out twenty of  
the best, and bravest men of your Com-  
pany, and proceed as quickly and as quietly  
as practicable to Col. Warren's house.'

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Or there's one to shout Huzzah!  
While there's left a hand to grasp the sword,  
Or a voice to shout Huzzah!

Here the captain lost in the recollec-  
tion of former events, forgot every thing  
in the excitement of the relation. "The  
deeds of other days rolled over his soul,"  
and the enthusiasm of the battle, was  
again infused into his infirm and trem-  
bling frame. Present weakness was for-  
gotten in former powers, and starting  
from his seat, he grasped and presented  
his stick, but debilitated with age and  
intimacy, this unwonted agitation of  
mind and exertion of body overpowered  
him. Those faceticous energies, which  
for a short instant seemed to resume the  
vigor of youth, were too tightly braced  
—they snapped. The bolt of passion  
existed but for a moment, yet, alas! it

was sufficient to prostrate the withered  
and tottering trunk; and phoenix-like,  
his heart was stayed by the flame of  
emotion which himself had created. I  
caught him as he fell to the ground.—  
The farewell ray of the sun pierced  
through the thicket, and shone upon his  
pallid face as he lay in my arms; his  
silken white hair hung wildly over his  
wrinkled forehead, and his eyes, which  
now staid tears of feeling, and shone  
through the rheum of age with the violent  
agitations of his spirit, were thick  
and glazed with the combined workings  
of time and death. His hand still faint-

ly held his stick, his lips essaying to  
speak, weakly articulated "charge!"—  
His hand dropped powerless to his side  
—his lips ceased to quiver, and his aged  
war-worn features assumed the chill  
rigid aspect of death.

His daughter—her look of wild word-  
less despair still haunts me; alas! that  
the tender bands of virtuous affection  
must be rent asunder, and tears of sor-  
row steep the mild cheeks of virtue,  
while wickedness may stalk thro' mis-  
fortune with a calm heart and an un-  
troubled brow. He had been her kind  
protector, her only support; and she  
gazed with a vacant eye upon his corpse,  
like some drifting wretch upon the  
boundless ocean, who with a calm phren-  
zy sees the ship, his only hope, dis-  
appear in the distant horizon. Her chil-  
dren by their cries endeavored to attract  
her attention, but in vain; her very soul  
seems chained to the heart-rending  
spectacle before her. Alarmed at her  
pale and convulsed countenance, I at-  
tempted to divert her agonized attention.  
I reminded her that her father had lived  
so long as to have survived most of  
his comforts, and that the continuation  
of life would be but protraction of mis-  
ery. I promised to protect her and her  
children from penury, and mentioned  
that the services of the deceased to his  
country, as well as his moral deportment  
in general, were subjects of consolation  
to his friends.

While I was undergoing this trial of  
skill, the Capt. gazed at me with delight  
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brave Sergt.' says he, 'how would you  
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must be secret,

casion were then sung with much effect; and the whole closed with a benediction from the minister above named. I was much gratified with the exercises, and the orderly and respectable appearance of the persons composing the meeting. I was enabled to ascertain that, in this section of the country a taste for literature is very prevalent; that their common schools are in a very forward state; and that they have it in contemplation to apply for the requisite legislative assistance towards the establishing of an Academy in this place. In this I wish them success; as I think the people deserving of such encouragement, and the situation eligible, remote, as it is, from seminaries of this kind. I spent a day in the place very agreeably; found the inhabitants very intelligent, well informed, and respectable; and left them with a conviction of their growing prosperity. A FRIEND TO LITERATURE.

### ALMANAC FOR 1828.

BEING BESEXTILE, OR LEAP YEAR, AND THE FIFTY-SECOND OF OUR INDEPENDENCE.

SUNDAY.	TUESDAY.	WEDNESDAY.	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY.	SATURDAY.
MONDAY.	WEDNESDAY.	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY.	SATURDAY.	SUNDAY.
... .	... .	... .	... .	... .	... .
JANUARY,	1 2 3 4 5	6 7 8 9 10 11 12	13 14 15 16 17 18 19	20 21 22 23 24 25 26	27 28 29 30 31
FEBRUARY,	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29	30			
MARCH,	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31				
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JULY,	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31				
AUGUST,	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31				
SEPTEMBER,	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31				
OCTOBER,	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31				
NOVEMBER,	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31				
DECEMBER,	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31				

### GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Gentlemen of the Senate,  
and of the House of Representatives:

It is fortunate that the order of nature, which usually requires the agents of private business, once in the revolution of the seasons to revise their concerns and prepare for the demands of an advancing period, should have been imitated in our political institutions. The effect is that the wisdom of the Legislature is called to review only such brief terms of experience that the connexion between causes and consequences is easily traced, remedy can be applied to evil almost at its commencement, and the great curse of responsibility is rendered in the highest possible degree effectual.

The Constitution having rendered the field of ambition tenable only for so short a term, it may, if for no other reason, be expected that the public spirit, and pure motives usually carried to the threshold of office, will be preserved, that the obligations created by patriotism will not be abandoned to party, the tenacity we enjoy by immolation to prejudice, or our true State policy abandoned for any purposes of inferior importance. Looking first to the administration of this government, allow me to place these questions before you. What has been the official conduct of every public agent etc. of whom is directly or indirectly amenable to you? Have the members of the Executive department been diligent, faithful, and discreet? Have the judiciary correctly expounded the laws, and preserved inviolate the rights of juries, parties, and witnesses? Has every citizen received from all the public functionaries the attention and respect due to his wants and his character as a man, and a republican? It is believed that these questions must be answered favorably; but, if not, both officers and systems, in the way of reform, will require the corrective application of your constitutional power. It is due all the offi-

cers with whom I have been immediately associated to acknowledge a high respect for their efforts to promote the public good.

Regarding more particularly the objects of the administration of the past year, the prescriptions to the Executive by your immediate predecessors stand conspicuous. The wisdom displayed will not only command a grateful recollection hereafter, but is evidently approved at present, as is attested by the presence of so large a portion of the members of the last legislature. The proof of zeal and fidelity in the execution of what that distinguished body prescribed is to be found, if at all, in these documents, now respectfully submitted to your examination. There will be found among them the proper reports relating to two objects of internal improvement, the Kennebec and Houlton roads, which are of primary consequence, and not only demanded by existing wants, but which must gradually grow in importance and utility. They are adverted to now because all that has been done in regard to them has been simply in the way of preparation, and much is still required for the effectuation of the object.

As a responsible representative of the people, having no other opportunity of advancing the opinions I entertain, I must beg leave to refer this consideration, connected with the proposed location of the seat of Government, to your serious deliberation. It relates only to the method of accomplishing the purposes which eventually will require of the people the exertion of liberality which seems to be imposed on those who are founding great establishments, more for the benefit of their descendants than of themselves. Debts, with individuals or States, too commonly result in the evils of insolvency, and however plausible the argument may be that future generations ought to have imposed on them, in part, the burdens of the public contributions we may think for their benefit, the human character is such that an entailment of a debt, public or private, is commonly honored at first only by its increase, which is followed by the refusal to pay it, and afterwards by disgraceful contentions.

Let us then, for providing public buildings, which at no distant period must be erected on the place you may approve, proceed with reference to our means, avoiding excessive taxation and loans, always attended with early or remote disasters. Instead of imposing our judgment on the operations of future periods, let us act on existing means with the view of transmitting benefits and not obligations and incumbrances, and of being able to say in our testaments, we leave a system and an estate, an example and a benediction, but we bequeath no restrictions on your freedom, on your discretion, or your policy. If we shall judiciously use the capital in our public lands we can accomplish all our objects.

The Commissioners for dividing the lands owned by Massachusetts and Maine have suspended their proceedings, in consequence of the reasons you will perceive they have assigned. Their agency has been highly beneficial, and, on some accounts, the prosecution of it seems an object of attention. The topographical knowledge derived, inadequate with partial and distant operations, will soon be required for the forming a plan or system as to those communications destined eventually not only to connect several of our rivers with each other, but to intermingle them with the St. John, and through the St. Lawrence with the great Western Lakes. That system would probably be more perfect as more early arranged, by continuing the division, inasmuch as the reservation of materials, of ground, and reservoirs, would belong to its details. Its execution would, of course, await the will of the community and the provision of the ample means it would demand.

As the topics presented are related to Executive measures, it may be well now to observe that, respecting those, the Governor and Council when required to act, have maintained a perfect harmony in feeling and rarely varied as to conclusions. With rectitude of motive men can never quarrel and will not often disagree in opinions.

Amidst the train of objects following those before noticed, we see Agriculture, Commerce, and the Arts applying a power, which although not primary and creative, is doing much to produce new and embellish old establishments. It would have been considered proper to have produced a statistical view of the results, except that it is known that an able hand has grasped the subject, and will present a map, calculations, and reasoning, which cannot but meet the wishes and encouragement of the Legislature, as such objects have received encouragement in several of the other States, and as they must receive encouragement or fail.

What has been done and what may be done will all be directed to satisfy persons abroad, as well as at home, that here is a field for their enterprise, where equal rights, and, with some local exceptions, equality in the social condition is enjoyed, where industry finds its certain reward within the reach of the plough, where virtue gives rank, and where the highest object of philanthropy is accomplished by imparting to every mind that religious and literary instruction which prepares it for earth and heaven. Whether, however, of value, or not, in regard to the Treasury, they are of immense importance to use for charity and beneficence. Even the privilege of being able to give them away is

In the number of our resources is one so conspicuous that it must early attract your notice. It is that of a wild and fertile territory, embracing about six millions of acres. It is not necessary now to attempt to show how evidently it is subject to your jurisdiction, nor to speak of its distinguished natural advantages which impart to it the capacity of sustaining some hundred thousand yeomen. Valuable, or rather invaluable, as it is, we ought without hesitation to surrender it if we cannot with justice support that claim to it which unfortunately now stands opposed under the difficulties of an ingenuity which has endeavored to obscure the line, and an opposition, which I trust, you will dispassionately authorize to be resisted under the limitations of a cautious and prudent, yet decided policy.

But, withdrawing our view, for a moment, from this unpleasant topic, permit me, if you please, to ask your attention to the tracts of the same character which are situated on this side of the disputed territory. They furnish not only an asylum for the poor, which they subdue the wilderness and become independent yeomen in a short time; but they invite that native enterprise and talent which frame their own character and fortune unmolested by the artificial distinctions sometimes found extremely embarrassing to genuine worth.

In the portions of territory last referred to, the settlement has been rapidly advancing under the encouragement of our legal regulations, and the measures of execution which have been applied. Within the term of the existing Land Agency, while private proprietors have been subjecting a great portion of the wilderness to the support of families, the State has disposed of soil and its produce to the amount of more than seventy thousand dollars, of which a part is now on the roads and in bridges, and a part in surveys, explorations, and incidental attentions. Some additional expenditures not directly drawn from this fund and the joint sales of Massachusetts and Maine, are, as will appear, excluded from the foregoing calculation. The proceeds, however, of one hundred and sixty eight thousand acres sold under the sole authority of Maine, amounting to nearly sixty-three thousand dollars, has been placed in the control of the government. About forty thousand dollars remain in the Treasury, in the form of notes and contracts, secured by a lien on the grants. Fifty-seven thousand six hundred acres have also been granted to Academies. This, in connexion with the sales made by Massachusetts, under the terms of Separation, subject to but small deductions of expenses, must satisfy all of the importance of our Public Lands.

It is gratifying to be able to add that the habit of trespassing, which was a stain on the character of our State and vexatious and pernicious to all concerned, appears to have been exterminated. The suits instituted by the government have been favorably decided, justice has received no new provocations, and that harmony prevails which usually cements the common regard of the members of a virtuous society. The actual settlers, who, when pioneers of improvement, may always claim our sympathy and support, and much indulgence, have never been concerned in the violation of the rights to the common property nor in the consequent prosecutions; and if a few persons have disgraced the class of men to whom they belong, let me pledge myself for the others that they are too honorable and too proud not to repress every thing which can demand the resistance of law. I know them, and that they are men who, in certain emergencies, are highly capable to sustain the rights and honor of the State.

Many propositions and statements have been made to me in favor of a change in our system of sales and settlement of the public lands, and it has been expected that some executive representation should be made to you. I can only say that the system is simple and plain, that it is easy of execution, and that it seems to me based on the solid foundation of common sense. Plans, embracing many conditions as to improvement, residence, and other objects, making up a code of rewards and punishments to be administered exclusively or legislatively, have been proposed. Such schemes cannot but be subject to serious objections, and it is probable that no mode can be better than that of selling on reasonably long credits, at low prices, and in small parcels, so as to accommodate all, and, also, without unnecessary conditions. It will be always practicable to pass acts, as circumstances may require, similar to the excellent provision made during the last year, by which public debtors were permitted to pay what they owed in the construction of a very valuable road, commonly called the Mattanawcook road.

It is a common, but a very indiscreet and incorrect remark, that our public lands are not valuable to the State. A proper examination of the subject will show that merely in a fiscal calculation they are of much useful importance. It is to pronounce the State unfit for self-government, to say, that millions of acres of goodly hills and dales watered by long and boatable streams, are of no value. Whether, however, of value, or not, in regard to the Treasury, they are of immense importance to use for charity and beneficence. Even the privilege of being able to give them away is

worth more than, without it, would be the richest mine of gold.

There must now be more than four hundred thousand inhabitants in Maine. Situated as they are, although the general, or, as it is called, State tax is small, it is nevertheless the fact, that there is a most unusually liberal contribution paid in labor and in money towards public improvements, by the various modes and to the numerous objects prescribed by the interests of the several divisions and subdivisions of our political corporations, and by the generous and patriotic character of our citizens. The weight of this burden is borne voluntarily and with great spirit.

It is, however, heavy on the first settlers and yeomen, who are planting and tilling more for the fruits and harvests which will have ripened after their busy action shall be exhibited by them no more upon the fields, than for themselves. The whole complex moral need not be deduced, nor the many applications of such a view to our duties here be made. It is enough to say that the worthy persons alluded to, may reasonably expect all the exemption and protection you may perceive to be consistent with their duties, which, of course, cannot but be in accordance with the common welfare. It may, therefore, be presumed while they are proceeding gradually in subduing the soil, conquering the climate, and subjecting the elements to the control of industry and mind, they may be left untrammelled by unnecessary governmental arrangements and severe exactions.

To continue the impulse of the prosperity we eminently enjoy, it cannot be doubted that it is necessary to cherish a solemn and unswerving respect for the rights of all the citizens, whether they may live in cabins on the frontier, or in such large and ostentatious mansions as you can see around you. If any one can say, I am an American citizen and have been injured by foreign power, it seems proper to make as strong an effort for correction as will not compromise the general welfare, under the means which can be applied for individual and common defence.

The Government of the State, with the exemplary moderation, always creditable and necessary, his for years restrained from the exercise of many of its rights. It has been induced to do so, as may be inferred, from its anxious desire to accommodate to the wishes of the federal administration, and its disposition to avoid collisions, inevitably unfortunate, in any result. At the same time it cannot abandon its obligations, its title deeds, and its rights. It cannot allow the citizens to be incarcerated in foreign gaols. The State would shrink most dreadfully under the shame of such a submission. For the sake of being fully informed, it has for several years solicited the documents possessed by the general government in relation to this subject. It is with great confidence that I urge its consideration now, inasmuch as all that has been requested has been supplied agreeably to what was understood to be the wish of the last Legislature. That invaluable mass of documents, now in the Secretary's Office, and the copies of communications between myself and others contain nearly all that I can offer. The delicate nature of the subject induces me to ask a particular examination in reference to publication, if that shall be proposed, yet there is no wish on my part that what has been written by myself shall be disposed of in one way in preference to the other. On the most thoughtful revision, I find no past deviations from my existing sentiments, and am bound to sustain the most rigorous responsibility.

Amidst the views urged, has been a primary one of that nature, requiring its being submitted to you for correction, if desired. It is in relation to the undefined and, perhaps, undefinable line of rights between States' and United States' authority, along which construction is constantly urging disputed claims, and in general, has much the advantage in irritations upon the States. The Executive of the Union has been considered as disposed to submit the question of the boundary of Maine, with a perfectly friendly intent, but without regarding her as a party, to the umpirage of a foreign authority. The submission itself admits the possibility of an unjust and disastrous decision. While it is not presumed to cast a shadow of suspicion on the integrity with which that authority may be exercised, nor upon the motives of any person whatsoever, it has, nevertheless, been deemed a suitable precaution to urge the following propositions. It cannot be arrogance which asserts them as materials of a monument of the rights of our employers, which will become firm by time, when properly combined and cemented by your reflections. If any feeling has been indulged on my part, it has been indulged with a view of eliciting results which it was believed would be salutary and acceptable. At the same time there has been no intention to abandon those prudent considerations entirely consistent with a free assertion of what it might be supposed the people, through their representatives, would eventually approve and sustain.

It must be known to you that in addition to the means above mentioned, Mr. Davis was appointed to obtain the information which all have appeared to consider desirable. From what has transpired there is no doubt in my mind of the intention of the government of New-Brunswick to extend its jurisdiction and to confirm it, if possible, over the whole disputed territory. I cannot but profess to you the disposition on my own part, subject to your direction, to offer some difficulties against such a course; but it is not to be doubted, that the United States' government and that of Great Britain, will perceive, on being furnished the facts, that the government of New-Brunswick has advanced beyond the line of tenable ground and seems not to have listened to those recommendations requested, excepting to those with whom he is directed to correspond, under whose orders he is placed.

It will be known to you that in addition to the means above mentioned, Mr. Davis was appointed to obtain the information which all have appeared to consider desirable. From what has transpired there is no doubt in my mind of the intention of the government of New-Brunswick to extend its jurisdiction and to confirm it, if possible, over the whole disputed territory.

Another of the objects of the mission of Mr. Davis was to obtain the release of Mr. Baker, whose arrest was thought

to be not only of the United States, but by which he is a gaol at power which, the facts as far as early attention, was accordingly without a careful review of the measures and precedents the exertion of which would be desired without the example of the

The Minister Britannic Major Mr. Clay, what sufficient proof of his Majesty's Lieutenancy of New-Brunswick, disputed territory, which his Executive resolution to the it may be impossible to determine how far previous actual his authoritative terms of that treble exposition, followed by any u

It is not to be plorable event gain may not occur anchory result produced, the squire great res concentration of the view of dis occupation of N temptation again, interior frontier a line of mar other of excus according to the our defence. Tably to cut off this we ought to admit any scenes as occur It would appear of the general g of some strong frontier. The obvious utility anticipation of c is better guard ed, assure, to nature, a favor

Owing to the stence and libe same time due assertion of the fail, therefore, of the debt of the se plied during tient is of less co acknowledgement of the cognition of the with a proper to the attention proud, magnani sordid or prejudi cially that of citizen States, driven ures, engaged in its enemy, and e Had it not been Executive of N the claim would have been long since a faithful soldier wages in his tax demised. But that the acts of a official agent, can affect the claim a national enacted national object.

If this were a concern, it would be pleasant on one other to refuse p difference between a mutu constitutional op tained, there will be minded men, alw most friendly dis believed unsafe to p years the claim i adjusted through the ice of Congress.

Those men li called upon to ex safety of all, req five review of the ry reasonable ave them animat as they a dwelling, for do concentrated for the disturbance be, as they are much toll and trea quality of the ra

at treaty, the terms did not, by virtue of the nation, acknowledged, and existing individuals to pre-existingly being excepted, of the States was arrangement we fitness, and which independence, without Massachusetts the Provin severally of all fully with undi has conceded her only by that man called the Separation validity from the less.

no right to cede by making power, art, cannot exert the grasp of the the whole, nor, are, do what it without; that is, on, or the possi territory, which they acknowledged to be ours.

is believed to be, since the doctrine of its boundary to herself, and upon consideration, to act upon the and herself may just and patriotic be true that the city of Ghent has general authority, because many eminent ed to be the true its, the delicacy to public faith, ence upon our although an en expected. It understood that any of sentiment stration in a most regard to which, the Secretary be highly satis s: "The Gov- States is fully to the territory Great Britain. e are not strong- dity of our title, are entertained by

character of the seems necessary procedure as to before its re- and I cannot but, in some way, consider to be bat of the art- Baker shall be be no wish to go- or to fall short of the object- ent to injustice, view to your and proba- an arrest which to condemn; hoped that the will place right ing agents, and generous con- the character of of suddenly and him in con- acquiescing in, as connect- the call for in- tive, but, when applied to the on the Aroost, it seemed pro- in, in order to deration and to the Nation, in interest, not our fellow-cit- other relations was, therefore, eror of New request that he of the facts re- ker, to be re- y he acknowled- the amicable government, it was repre- the explain- to those with correspond, or placed.

that in addition, Mr. obtain the in- appeared to in what has been in my mind government of its jurisdiction le, over the ou the dis- project to your against their to be doubt- government ill perceive, etc, that the which has ad- able ground to those forbearance, and that we the mission release was thought

to be not only cognizable by the United States, but by the particular State of which he is a citizen. His confinement in the gaol at Fredericton was an act of power which, considering the nature of the facts as far as developed, required early attention, and the course pursued was accordingly adopted, not, however, without a careful examination of principles and precedents. If you shall think the measure as involving any excess in the exertion of State power, it would seem to be desirable not to allow it to pass without the expression of your dissent, which would be received, on my part, with the utmost respect and deference.

The Minister Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty has communicated to Mr. Clay, what are called by the former sufficient proofs of the decided resolution of his Majesty's Lieutenant Governor of New-Brunswick to maintain the disputed territory in the same state in which his Excellency received it after the conclusion of the treaty of Ghent. It would certainly be desirable to put his Majesty's Lieutenant Governor's decided resolution to the test on this point, but it may be imperatively required to determine how far the treaty of Ghent and previous actual jurisdiction may sanction his authoritative approaches beyond the terms of that treaty, without a reasonable expositulation, not however to be followed by any unnecessary resort to forcible resistance.

It is not to be anticipated that the deplorable event of a war with Great Britain may not occur again. If that melancholy result of human frailty shall be produced, the situation of Maine will require great resolution and activity. The concentration of the British forces with the view of dividing the Union, by an occupation of New-York, will not be attempted again, but the seaboard and the interior frontier of Maine will be the one a line of maritime invasion, and the other of excursions and incursions according to the emergencies relating to our defence. The effort will be probably to cut off this State, or at least for this we ought to be prepared, so as not to admit any repetition here of such scenes as occurred during the last war. It would appear to be proper to solicit of the general government the erection of some strong fortresses on our interior frontier. Its own disposition, and the obvious utility of works so situated, in anticipation of others where the country is better guarded, would, it may be hoped, assure, to a representation of this nature, a favorable reception.

Owing to the Union a faithful adherence and liberal support, there is at the same time due our constituents a manly assertion of their rights. You will not fail, therefore, to revert to the subject of the debt of the United States on account of the services of the Militia employed during the late war. Its payment is of less consequence than the acknowledgment of its justice, and the encouragement of that Militia through a recognition of their merits, and may surely, with a proper self-respect, be presented to the attention of a Congress, too proud, magnanimous, and intelligent to be sordid or prejudiced. The claim is truly that of citizen soldiers of the United States, driven into action by its measures, engaged in its service, exposed to its enemy, and employed for its benefit. Had it not been that an odium against the Executive of Massachusetts prevented, the claim would probably have been allowed long since, and the virtuous and faithful soldier who has paid back his wages in his taxes would have been indemnified. But let it be remembered that the acts of the Executive, as an official agent, cannot in policy or equity affect the claim of the citizen who obeys a national enactment and aids to effect a national object.

If this were a merely pecuniary concern, it would be derogatory and unpleasant on one side to urge, and on the other to refuse payment; but while the difference between the parties grows only out of a mutual desire to maintain constitutional opinions, honestly entertained, there will, certainly, with high-minded men, always be preserved the most friendly dispositions. It is not however unsafe to predict that within a few years the claim will be satisfactorily adjusted through the magnanimity and justice of Congress.

It will be perceived that it will not be safe, under our system, to discourage the Militia in consequence of the offences of their officers, because the command of Public Spirit should, and will direct, and has been obeyed in spite of all difficulties; but Public Spirit cannot be sustained without governmental patronage. There could not be a more pernicious course by the United States, than to impose the sins of any man or party, and to attach the consequences of them to patriotic yeomen who have served in their cause.

Those men liable at any time to be called upon to expose their lives for the safety of all, require an annual legislative review of their condition, and every reasonable measure calculated to give them animation and vigor. Quarreled as they are at large in every dwelling, for domestic security, easily concentrated for war, yet, having a common interest, requiring a common cause for the disturbance of peace, they ought to be, as they are, willing to endure much toil and trouble as a necessary security of the rank they enjoy, and the

noble privileges they participate. That the Militia laws are susceptible of improvement, is not to be denied, but it may be said that there has been more fault in the complaints against them than in the system itself.

There are now more than forty thousand men belonging to the Militia, divided into five hundred and seventy companies. The arms and stores in the Arsenal amount in value to at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, the number of arms having been recently increased by a large supply from the United States. The administration of a department thus important and extensive, while it might be less arduous with some further provision for clerical aid in the office of the Adjutant and Quartermaster General, would still be embarrassed by a difficulty which seriously affects the troops, the omission of a code of rules and regulations, settling questions of rank and a great multiplicity of other objects, agreeably to the mode pursued by the United States. The deficiency can either be supplied through the Legislature, or by Executive prerogative. It is believed that the valuable testimonial consisting in the commission of the State through the suffrages of the officers or soldiers, would be valued more highly in proportion as the responsibility of those thus commissioned shall be increased. In that proportion is the commission the ostensible evidence of the capacity and efficacy of him who holds it. I shall therefore venture to suggest, with great deference, the expediency of requiring, on sentence of conviction of some small classes of military offences, the liability to costs under the direction of the Court.

It has been usual on occasions similar to this to advert to the character of our laws and to their practical results. A careful comparison of the laws of the other States with our own, would have induced some comment on portions of our code, if the leading State question had not required a large draught upon your patience. It will, therefore, only be urged now, that if our lawyers would throw all the precious maxims they can gather into the treasury, at times when they can leave execution for improvement, and efforts for the State, and if we would learn from the practical operations of our sister republics, we should be induced, probably, to consider as expedient a very few changes in our statutes. The subject has been noticed now principally with a view of soliciting your attention to some enlarged means, at least for one year, for supplying the State Library with the adjudications of other States, of nearly all of which the legislative acts have been procured. It may, however, be observed that whatever may be our laws, if there shall not be a faithful administration of them, legislation will be inadequate to its objects. As to that administration and the effects of it, when you shall examine, you will find, if my information has been correct, that the monstrous folly of litigation and of suits, which consume property annually like a conflagration, has been diminished, and that convictions from crimes have not been as numerous as formerly.

Many of the measures adopted by the Federal Government seriously affect the welfare of our constituents. It is undoubtedly a principle of that Government to cherish not only the rights and interests of individuals, considered as units in the nation, but those of the States. It seems to be impossible to determine all the cases in which the whole body politic of any of these States, in representing its interests should be considered as advancing into federal territory, or, in other words, to settle the precise line, where the State may go without intrusion. Hence a difficulty, as to recent transactions relative to our Boundary. But we may at least advise with our Senators and Representatives, and if you shall find any thing in history or contemplation particularly interesting here, as to our commerce, or other objects affected, or to be affected by national regulation, your combined wisdom will be called upon to state to Congress or the proper authority of the Union, or to the agents of this State employed at Washington, all that your sense of the nature of the case may dictate. It would not, probably be a surprising remark, if, in a future age, it shall be said by history, that the States, in the particulars above referred to, had suffered through their own negligence, that, trusting to that benevolence which intends to apply the national power to good purposes, they should have found those objects they contemplate for the common welfare, sometimes projected by venality and occupied by lawless ambition, the tariff of duties as may be prescribed and regulated, occasionally conformed to a local interest, and the policy adopted, as having led to the result which will draw forth reproaches as to consolidation of power in this confederacy.

ENOCH LINCOLN.  
COUNCIL CHAMBER,  
Portland, January 3, 1828.

#### COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mortality of Waterford in 1827.

MR. BARTON.—The following is a correct account of the number of deaths which have occurred in this town since the commencement of the year ending on the first instant, viz.:

February 6 Miss Ruth, daughter of the late Samuel Haskell, aged about 45 years.—April 24, Mr. John Carter, of consumption and hydrocephalus aged 33 years.—July 23, Mrs. Susanna, wife of Mr. John Kimball, aged 69 years.—August 5, John Jewell, one of the first settlers of the town, and a Revolutionary Pensioner, aged 83 years.—August 9, Augustina, daughter of Mr. Jabez Brown, of dysentery, aged 2 years and 8 months.—August 12, Mary Gedding, daughter of Mr. Luther Hamlin, of dysentery, aged about 4 years.—August 5, Mrs. Lucy, wife of Mr. Amos Smith, of pulmonary fever, aged 41 years.—August 17, Mrs. Mercy, widow of the late Jabez Brown, of old age and general decay, aged 69 years.—Sept. 14, Nathaniel, a child of Mr. Ebenezer Howell Jun., of dysentery, aged 2 years and 1 month.—Sept. 17, Mrs. Tabitha, widow of the late Thomas Green, Jun., of consumption, age not known.—Sept. 20, Isaac Frye, son of the above Mr. Howell, of dysentery, aged 4 years and 11 months.—Sept. 21, Sarah Frye, a child of Mr. Eber Rice, Jun., of dysentery, aged 1 year and 3 months.—Sept. 23, Mrs. Ruth, widow of the late Samuel Haskell, of cholera-morbus, aged 77 years.—October 2, Mr. Moses Nelson, by hemoptysis, aged 49 years.

I have to remark that since the decease of the last person, an uninterrupted state of good health has prevailed throughout the town rarely experienced among a population of its number. C. WHITMAN.  
Waterford, January 2, 1828.

#### THE OBSERVER.

NORWAY, THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1828.

The Legislature of this State commenced its session on the second instant. We have learned that both branches were very harmoniously organized. In the Senate, Mr. Dunlap was elected President, by a majority of eleven votes; and Mr. Hutchinson Secretary, by a majority of seventeen votes. Mr. Ruggles was chosen Speaker by a majority of twenty-three votes, and Mr. Child, Clerk, by a large majority.

It will no doubt be echoed and re-echoed over and over, again and again, by the Jackson papers, that the organization of the two Houses, proves conclusively that large majority of both branches of the Legislature are opposed to the National Administration. But we are assured that such is not the fact. The election was not determined, in either branch, on that ground. In the Senate there was, in reality but one candidate, Mr. Dunlap having been President of that body during the last session, and having discharged the duties of his office, with fidelity and much to the satisfaction of the members; there seemed to be a general disposition to re-elect him.

In the House of Representatives, it is true, there was an effort made to elect Mr. Evans Speaker, on the ground that he was the candidate in favor of the National Administration. But the result proves nothing in relation to the views of the House upon that subject, in as much as Mr. Evans was not popular among the members, by reason of his having been a leader of the Wingatite faction, and opposed to the State Administration.

We have seen nothing further of an interesting nature, in relation to the proceeding of the Legislature, the Governor's Message excepted, and also excepting a little skirmish which was had in the House of Representatives, relative to the choice of a Chaplain. It appears that an order was introduced by Mr. Cobb, of Durham, requesting the ministers of other States, of nearly all of which the legislative acts have been procured. It may, however, be observed that whatever may be our laws, if there shall not be a faithful administration of them, legislation will be inadequate to its objects. As to that administration and the effects of it, when you shall examine, you will find, if my information has been correct, that the monstrous folly of litigation and of suits, which consume property annually like a conflagration, has been diminished, and that convictions from crimes have not been as numerous as formerly.

Many of the measures adopted by the Federal Government seriously affect the welfare of our constituents. It is undoubtedly a principle of that Government to cherish not only the rights and interests of individuals, considered as units in the nation, but those of the States. It seems to be impossible to determine all the cases in which the whole body politic of any of these States, in representing its interests should be considered as advancing into federal territory, or, in other words,

to settle the precise line, where the State may go without intrusion. Hence a difficulty, as to recent transactions relative to our Boundary. But we may at least advise with our Senators and Representatives, and if you shall find any thing in history or contemplation particularly interesting here, as to our commerce, or other objects affected, or to be affected by national regulation, your combined wisdom will be called upon to state to Congress or the proper authority of the Union, or to the agents of this State employed at Washington, all that your sense of the nature of the case may dictate. It would not, probably be a surprising remark, if, in a future age, it shall be said by history, that the States, in the particulars above referred to, had suffered through their own negligence, that, trusting to that benevolence which intends to apply the national power to good purposes, they should have found those objects they contemplate for the common welfare, sometimes projected by venality and occupied by lawless ambition, the tariff of duties as may be prescribed and regulated, occasionally conformed to a local interest, and the policy adopted, as having led to the result which will draw forth reproaches as to consolidation of power in this confederacy.

ENOCH LINCOLN.  
COUNCIL CHAMBER,  
Portland, January 3, 1828.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mortality of Waterford in 1827.

MR. BARTON.—The following is a correct account of the number of deaths which have occurred in this town since the commencement of the year ending on the first instant, viz.:

February 6 Miss Ruth, daughter of the late Samuel Haskell, aged about 45 years.—April 24, Mr. John Carter, of consumption and hydrocephalus aged 33 years.—July 23, Mrs. Susanna, wife of Mr. John Kimball, aged 69 years.—August 5, John Jewell, one of the first settlers of the town, and a Revolutionary Pensioner, aged 83 years.—August 9, Augustina, daughter of Mr. Jabez Brown, of dysentery, aged 2 years and 8 months.—August 12, Mary Gedding, daughter of Mr. Luther Hamlin, of dysentery, aged about 4 years.—August 5, Mrs. Lucy, wife of Mr. Amos Smith, of pulmonary fever, aged 41 years.—August 17, Mrs. Mercy, widow of the late Jabez Brown, of old age and general decay, aged 69 years.—Sept. 14, Nathaniel, a child of Mr. Ebenezer Howell Jun., of dysentery, aged 2 years and 1 month.—Sept. 17, Mrs. Tabitha, widow of the late Thomas Green, Jun., of consumption, age not known.—Sept. 20, Isaac Frye, son of the above Mr. Howell, of dysentery, aged 4 years and 11 months.—Sept. 21, Sarah Frye, a child of Mr. Eber Rice, Jun., of dysentery, aged 1 year and 3 months.—Sept. 23, Mrs. Ruth, widow of the late Samuel Haskell, of cholera-morbus, aged 77 years.—October 2, Mr. Moses Nelson, by hemoptysis, aged 49 years.

I have to remark that since the decease of the last person, an uninterrupted state of good health has prevailed throughout the town rarely experienced among a population of its number. C. WHITMAN.  
Waterford, January 2, 1828.

#### MARRIED,

In Paris, by THOMAS HILL, Jr., Esq., Mr. BARZILLA DWELLEX to Mrs. HANNAH HEACK.

DIED,

In Hartford, on the 20th ult. Mr. Otis Bosworth, aged twenty-five years, eleven months and twenty days.

#### PULMONARY CONSUMPTION.

Catarrhal and Asthmatic Disorders!

MORE than ONE TENTH of all the annual deaths in this Country and Great Britain, are stated to be caused by that insidious destroyer of human life,

#### CONSUMPTION.

Easily overcome in its infancy it rapidly arrives if neglected at an unconquerable and terrific maturity. An obstinate, violent, and convulsive cough, is the inevitable forerunner when neglected of the PULMONARY CONSUMPTION, and its attendant train of horrors:—increased heat and pulse; nausea; oppression of the breast; greenish and bloody spittle; loss of appetite and increase of thirst; ulcerated lungs; clammy sweats and hectic fever; general emaciation of the body; shrivelled extremities; excessive and weakening discharges; sinking of the eyes; prostration of strength; burning palms and flushed cheeks; swollen feet and legs; and, at length, while the wretched sufferer is still sanguine of life, cold extremities and an agonizing death. These evils may be nipped in the bud, by the timely administration of that long tried and invaluable Medicine,

DR. RELFEE'S ASMATIC PILLS,

which have been known to cure persons supposed to be far gone in a Consumption, and exhibiting all the appearances of approaching dissolution.

The Pills also constitute an excellent PECTORAL MEDICINE.

Those therefore who are troubled with the common coughs, occasioned by acrid humors tickling the throat, or definitions upon the lungs, depriving the patient of refreshing sleep, and gradually introducing the train of Pulmonary affections, will receive, from the use of the Pills, certain, and frequently the most sudden and cheerful relief. They appear the cough, promote easy expectoration, relieve and often cure protracted, obstinate, and most distressing cases.

Common Colds are generally removed by the Pills in a few hours.

These Pills also afford immediate relief in the harassing and suffocating complaint of the ASTHMA. In attacks of this disease characterized by difficulty of breathing, tightness and stricture across the breast and in the lungs, oppressive flatulence, wheezing, coughing and hoarseness, costiveness and other Asthmatic symptoms, the timely administration of Dr. Relfee's Pills, invariably mitigates the attack, often ensures permanent relief, and sometimes effect a radical cure.

The Pills may be taken with the most perfect safety, as they require, in ordinary cases, no confinement, and may be administered with the utmost confidence to all ages and classes of people.

These popular Pills have been used by multitudes with unexampled success, in a vast variety of cases, from those of the slightest, to others of the most confirmed character.

Their powerful agency has been known to revive from the bed of sickness, the pallid, dejected and emaciated victim, and send him back again to "the busy hum of men," an active of business, in the full enjoyment of the blessings of health.

In proof of which the following, from a multitude of testimonials, are respectfully submitted.

"I have tried your Dr. Relfee's Asthmatic Pills, in Asthma, difficulty of breathing and Consumption, when all other Medicines had failed, and have found them most excellent." Another Physician writes, "I have tried your Dr. Relfee's Asthmatic Pills, with a patient of mine, whose case had resisted every thing—the cough has certainly left her." A correspondent writes—"The Asthmatic Pills give such astonishing relief in cases of common colds, congs., &c. as no one can believe unless they make the trial."

An Agent writes—"Your (Dr. Relfee's Asthmatic) Pills have performed a miraculous cure in this town. A man about 60, had confined some months; his feet and legs badly swollen; a bad cough; respiration difficult, and was given over by his physicians and friends, who considered him in a confirmed Consumption—after taking only two boxes of these Pills, all the threatening symptoms were removed and he is fast recovering."

A gentleman of Plymouth, 70 years of age, was cured of an Asthma by three boxes, after having been afflicted upwards of thirty years.

A young Lady, of Boston, was severely affected for three years with a violent cough, difficulty of breathing, spitting of blood, pain in the side, deprived of sleep and universally debilitated. In this distressing state, after having tried all other Medicines in vain, and resolved of past relief, on taking only two boxes of these Pills, her cough and the whole of her symptoms left her, sleep was restored, and her health was perfectly established.

(Price, \$1 for whole box of 30 Pills, and 50 cents for half do. of 12 Pills, with directions.)

\* \* \* Prepared from the original Recipe in M. S. of the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY, by his immediate Successor, and the sole Proprietor, T. KIDDER, and sold wholesale by him at his Counting Room over No. 70, Court-street, corner of Hanover-street, and retailled by his special appointment, (together with all the valuable Medicine as prepared by the late Dr. CONWAY,) by ASA BARTON, at the Oxford Bookstore.

\* \* \* None genuine unless signed T. KIDDER, on the outside printed wrapper.

\* \* \* A large discount made to Country Physicians, Traders, &c.

Jan. 9.

#### 4000 DOLLARS

FOR ONLY TWO—

Draws next Saturday—for fortunes apply to

## POETRY.

### POLISH POETRY.

[Translated by Bowring.]

Sweet village! peace and joy's retreat!  
O who shall tune thy praise to song!  
O who shall wake a music meet  
Thy smiles, thy pleasures to prolong.

Bliss dwells within thy solitude,  
Which selfish avarice never stains,  
Where thought and habit makes it good,  
And sweet contentment gilds our gains.

Let others seek a dazzling court,  
Where treachery poisons eye and ear;  
Or to the troubled sea resort,  
With death and danger ever near.

Let others sell their tongues for hire,  
With falsehood and with trick delude;  
Or fame, or victory's wreath acquire,  
By deeds of darkness and of blood.

The ploughman till the fertile field  
His children bless his daily care;  
While the rich fruits his labor yield,  
His well contented household share.

For him the bee its honey stocks,  
For him its gifts the orchard holds;  
For him are shorn the sheepy flocks,  
For him the lambs fill the folds.

He gathers from the generous meads,  
Their offering to his annual store,  
And winter with his snow storm leads  
Repose and pleasure to his door.

Around the fire they tell their tales,  
The songs are sung with smiles and glee;  
The bowing dance again prevails  
The cedar and the gomony.

At twilight's hour the swain repair  
To where the crafty foxes lie,  
The hare, the thoughtless fowls they snare,  
And aye return with full supply.

Or, in the stream the baited hook,—  
The light and treacherous net they fling,  
While near the gently echoing brook  
The warblers of the forest sing.

The cattle seek the watery mead,  
The shepherd sits in solitude,  
While to his gay and rustic reel  
Dance all the nymphs that grace the wood.

At home the housewife's busy bands  
The evening's frugal meal provide;  
Tis all the produce of her lands—  
No wish is breathed for aught beside.

She counts the herds, she knows the sheep  
When from the pasture meads they come;  
Her busy eyes can never sleep,  
Abroad they watch—direct at home.

The little children reverent bow,  
And ask an aged grand'sire's love,  
Who tenderly instructs them how  
In peace and virtue's path to move.

So rolls the day—but many a sun  
Would sink his chariot in the sea,  
Were I to end the tales begun  
Of rural joy and revelry.—*Kochanowski.*

FROM THE NEW-ENGLAND GALAXY.

### WHERE IS HE?

Where is He? He rides on the fierce rushing blast,  
And directs by his will its wild fury and might;  
Whole forests before him in ruins are cast,  
And the earth is obscured by the shadows of night.

Where is He? He dwells in the sweet blooming flower,  
And is heard in the murmur of each silvery rill;  
O the cloud crested mountain He rests in his bower,  
And He dwells in the valley so shady and still.

Where is He? O! hark to the thunder's loud crash;  
'Tis His voice as He speaks in his terrible wrath;  
And His form may be seen in the lightning's bright flash,  
Which still marks with consuming destruction its path.

Where is He? He shines in the sun's sultry ray,  
And sparkles at night in the blue vault of Heaven;  
He is seen in the glittering of morn's dewy spray,  
In the chill frosty snow by the winter's wind driven.

Where is He? Go ask of the dark stormy wave,  
Which rears its white crest o'er the measureless deep;  
As it sullenly roars o'er the mariner's grave,  
Or gapes widely to bury new victims in sleep.

Where is He? Go search the wide regions of space,  
And roam through the bright countless planets on high;  
For his power and his presence pervades every space,  
From the dark ocean cave, to the azure-arched sky.

Where is He? Go ask of His mercy and love,  
Who created this world in its beauty for thee;  
And for thee has provided a mansion above,  
Where thy soul to its bliss everlasting can flee.

A Curiosity.—One of the petitions presented to the legislature of Tennessee at its present session, was addressed to Mr. McElhan, a member of the house of representatives, in the following manner. To render the direction intelligible, it may be proper to remind our readers that the sessions of the legislature were formerly held at Murfreesborough, and the writer of this superscription had not ascertained the change, which was made two years ago, of the seat of government of his own state.

To  
Mr. Abraham M'Leland  
at the house of Commissaries in  
Murfreesborough west  
Tennessee or to any of  
the Legislative Body  
Composing the house &c  
as it is a petition &c  
To the post office in  
Murfreesborough &c

An Irish footman, having carried a basket of game from his master to a friend, waited a considerable time for the customary fee; but not finding it likely to appear, scratched his head, and said—"Sir, if my master should say, 'Paddy, what did the gentlemen give you?' what would your honor have me to tell him?"

## VARIETY.

PEACE AND PLENTY.—A protestant clergyman, living in the neighborhood of Birr, King's county, where an inveterate animosity exists between the hostile names of Cummins and Derrick, happened inadvertently, in the presence of laborers, to express an opinion unfavorable to one of the opposing parties. His words were reported (with embellishments, of course) and accordingly, the *teat* gentlemen came at night and set fire to his corn stacks. A country fellow of whom I inquired into the degree of estimation in which this gentleman is held, assured me that he is a very good *gentleman*, and the neighbors like him as well as the priests. "The devil they do!" quoth I. "How came they to destroy every grain of corn which he had in the world?" "Ogh! pooh! it was only a *fact* done that!" "Aye, to be sure—what else? He joined the *Commissaries*, and the *Dharrig* boorred him." This was, no doubt, very satisfactory to the sufferer; and so, indeed, my informant seemed to think it, for he subjoined, "Let his reverence keep up his heart, any how, for I'll be bound the *Commissaries* will crap the *villains*, and the *divis*'s cure to them." "I take it for granted," said I, "that you are not a *Dharrig*, but a *Commissary*." "Neither one or the other, master; I am a *Fogarty*. My faction lies *beyant Razgray*, (Roscrea) and we licks the *Spooers*, the Lord be praised, every year riglar, in *Shinrone*." "Indeed, you surprise me. I was told that this part of the world was in a state of peace?" "Paice! and so it is your honor—paice and plinty—but by J—s its plinty of fightin."

*Dublin Evening Post.*

A blacksmith of a village, murdered a man and was condemned to be hanged. The chief peasants of the place joined together, and begged the magistrate that the blacksmith might not suffer, because he was necessary to the place, which could not do without a blacksmith, to shoe horses, mend wheels, &c. But the magistrate said, "how then can I satisfy justice?" A laborer answered, "sir, there are two weavers in the village, and for so small a place one is enough, hang the other."—*London Paper.*

CLIENTS' BONES.—A certain mechanic having occasion to boil some cattle's feet, emptied the bones near the court house. A lawyer observing them, inquired of a bystander what they were? "I believe they are clients' bones," replied the wit, "as they appear to be well picked."

A clergyman, preaching a sermon on some particular patriarch, was extremely high in his panegyric, and spoke of him as far excelling every saint in the calendar. He took a view of the celestial hierarchy, but in vain, he could not assign to his saint a place worthy so many virtues as he possessed; every sentence ended thus: "Where can we place this great patriarch?" One of the congregation, tired at last of the repetition, exclaimed, "As I am going away, you may put him in my pew."

One of the sons of Plutus lying on his death bed, and wishing to reward a faithful black called him into his room and thus addressed him, Cato to reward your long and faithful services I have remembered you in my will; very well massa replies Cuffe (his eyes brightening with the hope of receiving a considerable sum of money) me be very glad massa think of poor Cuffe. I intend you a great honor, (continues his master) I mean to have you interred by my side in the family tomb. Oh massa replies Cuffe, me no like dat—fifty pound better for me; and suppose some dark night de debil might come look for massa perhaps he take poor Cuffe in mistake.

The Bitter Bit, or the Cooper Jockey.—At a certain "lush crib" in Gloucester where a party met on Friday week for a little conviviality, and to "blow a cloud," after the fatigues of the day, the conversation turned upon the ensuing races, when one of the company, a red-hot Cambrian, said—"Hur was sure hur could ride any horse that was run?" A jolly cooper, who heard Taffy's assertion, offered a wager of six bottles of wine, to be drunk in the house they were then assembled at, that he had a horse that would defy the jockeyship of the Welchman, and that it was impossible for Taffy to ride him once round the race-course. The bet was accepted, and Monday morning was the time appointed for the decision of the wager; bets ran high, and the cooper's friends, were, as they said, "up to snuff." The parties were at the scratch in due time, and Taffy dressed *a la chiffey*; when lo! the man of tabs produced a wooden horse, an implement used in his trade, called by that name. This was a teaser for Taffy, and the friends of the cooper laughed heartily at the joke, booking winning as certain; but Taffy was not yet *done broan*. After a little mental consultation, he very coolly requested one of his friends to procure him a real horse and gig. This was done instantaneously, and the wooden horse placed in the gig. Taffy took his seat, and to the great chagrin of the cooper's party, and the delight of his own, won the wager.

For sale by the publisher, Dover, N. H.; ASA BARTON, Norway; Shirley & Hyde, Pearson, Little & Robinson, Portland; P. Sheldon, Gardner; C. Spaulding, Hallowell; H. Spaulding, Augusta; Wm. Hastings, Waterville; C. Plumer, Bangor; H. Hyde, Bath; Putnam & Blake, Saco; J. K. Remick, Kennebunk, Me. Price, 25 cents. Jan. 1, 1828.

JUST received a new and large assortment of Green and White Spec-tacles, from 25 cents to \$1.00 per pair. ASA BARTON, Agent.

VALUABLE SCHOOL BOOK, For the use of Common Schools in general, and younger classes in Academies. On a new Plan.

SAMUEL C. STEVENS, Dover, N. H. publishes the "ANALYTICAL READER," containing Lessons in Simultaneous Reading and Defining, with Spelling from the same. To which are added Questions, and references to an Appendix, containing Sketches of characters, persons, and places alluded to. By SAMUEL PUTNAM, "I had rather speak five words with my understanding than teach others also, than ten thousand words in an unknown tongue." Second Edition.

### Recommendations.

Rev. Dr. TYLER, President of Dartmouth College, says: "The plan which is new, appears to have been suggested by long experience in the business of instruction; and so far as I am able to judge, to be well adapted to facilitate the progress of learners. I should be gratified to see it introduced into all our primary schools."

Rev. Prof. USMAY, of Bowdoin College says: "The prominent object of this elementary work, in distinction from that of others, seems to be to form the young mind as soon as possible to the true import of words. Of the importance of this object there can be no doubt, since there are many who come to a mature age, and still use a multitude of words without having any precise meaning attached to them. I think, after an examination of this book that it may be employed with very considerable advantage in our common schools."

From R. D. MUSSEY, M. D. Professor of Surgery, &c. in Dartmouth College: "I have looked, with a good deal of interest, into the "Analytical Reader," and am of opinion that the plan of it is decidedly superior to that of any work of the kind I have seen. The combining, in each exercise, of the different objects of Pronunciations, Reading, Derivation and variation, added to the pure moral instruction which is presented in the form of captivating, but faithful anecdote, gives a peculiar importance to the work, and creates the hope and the belief, that it will be extensively adopted in the schools of our country."

From Rev. Mr. Burroughs, Rector of St. John's Church, Portland.

My Dear Sir.—Accept my thanks for your "Analytical Reader," which I have examined with pleasure. You have devised a most simple and excellent method to make a child understand what he reads, and to teach him to read well, and to pronounce correctly. It appears to me that a better elementary work for these purposes cannot be introduced into our schools. I am, &c.

To Mr. S. Putnam, Chs. Burroughs.

Mr. H. Jackson, Teacher of Monitorial School, No. 1, Portland, says: "I have examined "The Analytical Reader," and have introduced it into the school under my care. I am of opinion that its intrinsic value needs only be known to insure it an extensive circulation."

Rev. EDWARD PAYSON, D. D. Portland, says: "I have examined "The Analytical Reader," and am of opinion that the author has introduced some valuable improvements, which render it in several respects superior to any other work of the same class, with which I am acquainted."

From Rev. H. Wilbur, A. M. author of the *Bible Class, Text Book, Reference Bible, &c.* to the author.

DEAR SIR.—With a lively interest I have examined your plan of giving Orthography, Pronunciation and Definitions to the pupil at one view. I believe your work admirably adapted to intellectual improvement in those stages of education for which it was designed, and cheerfully recommend it to public patronage.

Yours respectfully,

Hervey Wilbur.

Rev. Mr. CLARY, Dover, says: "Mr. Stevens, Sir.—Having examined the "Analytical Reader," I perceive that its plan is original, and am of opinion it is admirably adapted for the improvement of children, and can very cheerfully recommend it for the use of schools."

From the American Journal of Education, May, 1826.

"The Preface of this little volume contains several judicious and useful remarks, which seem to be the fruits of experience and attentive observation. From these we select some extracts, which will serve to give a just character to the book, and repeat sound views of elementary instruction. The details of the author's plan are occasionally novel and ingenious; and what is better, they are always practical and useful. The whole book possesses much merit."

From the same, August, 1827.

"The first edition of this meritorious work was mentioned in our first volume, p. 318.

"The present edition is rendered still more acceptable by revision, and by greater neatness of execution. The plan of this work is of so useful a character, that we hope teachers will avail themselves of it, so as to conduct their Reading Lessons on the method which it exemplifies. We know of no course so well suited to make children thoroughly acquainted with the words of their own language; or to impart the advantages of correct, forcible and appropriate expression."

The work is also recommended by the following gentlemen: Hon. Levi Woodbury, L. D. Senator in Congress, and late Governor of the State of Maine; Rev. Stephen Farley, Preceptor of Atkinson Academy, N. H. Rev. Edward Ward, Weymouth; Rev. Nathan Parker, D. D. Portsmouth; Hon. Arthur Ware, Judge of U. S. District Court, for Maine; J. W. Bourne; Preceptor of Franklin Academy, Dover, N. H.; Asa E. Foster, A. B. Preceptor of Gilman Academy, N. H.; Rev. Abijah Cross, Salisbury, N. H.; Rev. Mr. Maffitt, Dover; Hon. John Brothard, member of the Senate of New-Hampshire; Rev. S. R. Hall, Preceptor of the Academy, Concord, Vt.; Thos. Tenney, A. M. Preceptor of Hampton Academy, New-Hampshire; Rev. James Towne, A. B. Preceptor of the Academy, Woburn, N. H.; Benjamin Greenleaf, A. M. Preceptor of Bradford Academy, Ms.; Andrew Mack, A. M. Preceptor of Haverhill Academy, N. H.; Rev. Hosea Hildreth, Gloucester, Ms.

For sale by the publisher, Dover, N. H.; ASA BARTON, Norway; Shirley & Hyde, Pearson, Little & Robinson, Portland; P. Sheldon, Gardner; C. Spaulding, Hallowell; H. Spaulding, Augusta; Wm. Hastings, Waterville; C. Plumer, Bangor; H. Hyde, Bath; Putnam & Blake, Saco; J. K. Remick, Kennebunk, Me. Price, 25 cents. Nov. 7, 1827.

## COPARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

THE public are hereby informed that the Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of *Morrill & Ricker*, was dissolved on the 27th day of March last, by mutual consent; all persons, therefore, indebted to said firm, are requested to make immediate payment.

GEORGE MORRILL,  
JOSHUA RICKER.

Norway, Dec. 31, 1827. 1827

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, 55.  
To Francis Keyes, Esq. of Rumford, in said County, one of the Proprietors of the Township New-Penncook, now Rumford—

GREETING:

WHENCEAS Francis Keyes, Daniel Martin, Kimball Martin, Stephen G. Stevens and John Thompson five of the said Proprietors, have applied to me Peter C. Virgin, Esq. one of the Justices of the Peace within and for said County, requesting me to issue a Warrant to you the said Francis Keyes, directing you to call a Meeting of said Proprietors for the following objects, to wit. To choose a Moderator. To choose a Clerk. To see if the Proprietors will agree to sell the common Land in said Town; and if so, to take measures to effect the sale of the same; or agree upon some other measures, relative to the same, which shall be thought most for the interest of said Proprietors. And to choose an Agent to bring suits when necessary.

I was about two years since troubled with the following distressing symptoms:—Painfulness of the stomach, pain through the back and shoulders and left side; tightness across the chest; difficulty of breathing; tickling in the throat, with a sense of suffocation; night sweats; loss of appetite, debility; swelling of the feet and ankles; occasional fever fits; raising of mucus, with severe fits of coughing; more particularly morning and evening; great prostration of strength, with a disposition to be bolstered with pillows when in bed; after trying various remedies without relief, I had recourse to the *Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam*, and was surprised to find the sudden and effectual relief it gave me, and that these distressing symptoms gradually disappeared. Since that time I have never thought of doing without it, but keep it constantly by me, in case of any sudden exposure.

TESTIMONIES.

I was about two years since troubled with the following distressing symptoms:—Painfulness of the stomach, pain through the back and shoulders and left side; tightness across the chest; difficulty of breathing; tickling in the throat, with a sense of suffocation; night sweats; loss of appetite, debility; swelling of the feet and ankles; occasional fever fits; raising of mucus, with severe fits of coughing; more particularly morning and evening; great prostration of strength, with a disposition to be bolstered with pillows when in bed; after trying various remedies without relief, I had recourse to the *Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam*, and was surprised to find the sudden and effectual relief it gave me, and that these distressing symptoms gradually disappeared. Since that time I have never thought of doing without it, but keep it constantly by me, in case of any sudden exposure.

ASA BARTON, Agent.

AT THE

OXFORD BOOKSTORE,

NORWAY, MAINE,

HAS FOR SALE,

Morses, Cummings, Adams, Goldsmiths, and Woodbridge's Geographies, and Atlases; English Readers; Understanding Readers; Students Companion; Murray's Introduction to the English Reader; Columbian Reader; Scot's Lessons; Columbian Orator; Whelley's Compend of History; American Preceptor; Art of Reading; Scientific Class Book; Leavitt's Easy Lessons; Columbian Class Book; Primary Class Book; Walkers, Perrys, and Johnson's Dictionaries; Kinnes, Beouzts, and Walches' Arithmetics; Murray's Exercises; Child's first Book; Webster's and Goodale's Spelling Books; Bascom's writing Books; Common writing and Cyphering Books; Slates; Pencils, &c. &c. With a variety of other SCHOOL BOOKS not here enumerated—which will be sold on fair terms.

ASA BARTON, AGENT, AT THE OXFORD BOOKSTORE, NORWAY, MAINE, FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1828.

STUDENT'S COMPANION.

FOR SALE at the Oxford Bookstore, the STUDENT'S COMPANION, containing a variety of poetry and prose, selected from the most celebrated authors. To which are added Miscellaneous Matters particularly designed to improve youth in reading and parsing the English language. By Amos J. Cook, A. M. Preceptor of Fryeburg Academy—second addition.

COMBS AND BRUSHES.

JUST received and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore a new supply of Hair and Side COMBS, made in the newest style. Clothes, Hair and Shoeing BRUSHES—which will be sold at unusual low prices. Jan. 1.

MAINE FARMER'S ALMANAC,

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD

1828.

JUST published and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore, by the Gross, Dozen or Sixty.

TRADE supplied on liberal terms.

Sold also at retail by Thomas Crocker,